Academy of Music-Storpy Hollow. American Institute—Perty-Igoth National Exhibition, Chickering Hat —Courert, Brett's Townson-Breund. Daly's Theater-Sesport Fifth Avenue Theatre - La Perichola Grand Opera House—Tony Paster's Froups Havorly's Theatre—Our Daughters. Haverly's Theatre—Our Daught Boster & Blut's Gorden—Con-New York Agent am - II. M. S. Cinctors State's Garden-Enchants

Nible's Garden-Enchannest.

Olympic Theater-Enclaint.

Fark Theater-The Crucies I Agedian.

Nan Francisco Minetreta-Broadway and 200 st.

Kandard Theater-Navias.

Theater Comiques Mullian Gavel Chowder.

Union Square Theater-My Parines.

Wallock's Phenter-Woodget's Roset.

Grant and Boss Shepherd.

Boss Shephend telegraphed all the way from Santa Fé to Washington that he was hurrying on to San Francisco to Join in the reception to GRANT. He had gone to Mexico with other speculators in the hope of reviving an old mine, alleged to be rich and to have been imperfectly worked by the origin nal owners. As a favored member of the GRANT guard and head of the Washington Ring, he naturally thought his place was by the side of the third term candidate. who, in the event of success, would restore the former order of things, and claim that it was vindleated by the popular vote.

The-Washington Ring owed its power and its assumption of arbitrary authority more to the protection of GRANT than to all other causes combined. Without his direct influence, exerted in deflance of public opinion, GARFIELD and a corrupt combination in Congress would never have ventured to appropriate the millions which they voted away for the benefit of this organized band of plunderers. They interested Grant in property; improved it in value at the public expense; voted him speculative stocks; catered to his appetites, and captured him for all their purposes.

At the very hour of his departure for Europe, more than two years ago, GRANT'S last telegram was addressed to BABCOCK and SHEPHERD, the men of all others who had personally most contributed to the disgrace of his Administration, and whom he upheld in the face of the country, and that with the evidence in his own possession of their gulit and venality. Now that the Boss has come to grief, like many of the TWEED Ring, who squandered their spoils in riotous living and wild extravagance, he seeks a restoration of Grantism, as offering the best chance to repair his broken fortunes. There are thousands like him, who flourished with the Whiskey, Post Office, Army, Navy, Land, Treasury, Indian, and other Rings that will now shout themselves hoarse for a third term.

Bismarck at Vienna.

It is natural enough that the European press should find an engrossing topic of discussion in the reported alliance of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires. Rumors of a league between those powers for defensive purposes have been current for some time, but within the last few days they have acquired the gravity of generally accepted fact. The details of the arrangement concluded at the conference between BISMARCK and ANDRASSY are not yet known, and are scarcely likely to be published. Their broad purport seems to be that henceforward the two great States of central Europe will present a united front to any assault directed from the east or from the west against either party to the compact. Such a combination, if permanent, may have momentous consequences. and it is worth while to indicate some of its obvious bearings on European politics.

In the first place, this event should operate as a guarantee of peace in Europe. A protracted period of immunity from external disturbance is indispensable to the ill compacted empire projected by BISMARCK. and the still more loosely organized domin-Ions of the HAPSBURGS. With time the German Chancellor may succeed in fusing together his materials, and, with time, the Councillors of the Austrian Kaiser may devise a stable relationship between the aller populations on the opposite sides of the Leitha. But while Particularist opponents or the rival claims and jealousies of constituent States thwart BISMARCK's central izing policy, and while the difficult balance between the Magyar and German elements is daily shaken at Vienna, neither power can encounter, without considerable hazard the strain of a foreign war. We might take it for granted, therefore, that a league between them would not mask a design of present aggression, nor, as a matter of fact, does it appear that an offensive alliance has been contemplated. The two empires of middle Europe have joined hands for mutual protection to secure the conquests al ready made, together with the tranquillity essential to the process of internal cohe sion, and to their extrication from financial straits.

Those who have closely scanned the polit leal horizon of Europe may think it well for the repose of the Continent that this species of union has been effected. Nothing, probably, but a palpable preponderance of force in favor of maintaining the present order o things could have long stemmed the outbreak of race enmities, or curbed the pas-Bionate resolve to avenge national humiliation, or checked the autocratic impulse to calm domestic agitation by the familiar expedient of foreign war. The Slavie propaganda, directed from Moscow, has not only roused the apprehensions of the Hungarian and German subjects of the Austrian sover eign, but it has led the Muscovites them selves to view with envy and distrust the large infusion of Teutonic officials in their own bureaucracy, and the special privileges conceded by the Czar to his Baltic provinces The Czarewitch either feels, or affects to feel, the anti-German sentiment in its most aggravated form, and does not scruple to avow an aversion to Prussia and a cordial sympathy with the Danes and with the

Very likely overt hostilities would have been postponed till his father's death, owing to the latter's ties of kinship and personal friendship with the German Kaiser. But the present head of the ROMANOFFS is in very delicate health, and the frightful system of terrorism which he has organized or ganctioned may not always shield him from the desperation of his victims. Had he died three months ago, his heir would have been Impelled to quarrel with Germany by the strongest possible motives the hope of appeasing the most dangerous discontent and of rehabilitating his discredited dynasty by a popular war. With the prestige of vic tory abroad, and with lavish concessions to Slavic prejudice against German functionaries at home, the new ruler might venture to ignore a little longer the outery for a Constitution, and to insure the safety of his person without proclaiming martial law throughout his vast possessions. No well-

French.

to hurl his forces against a granite walland such is the nature of the obstruction interposed by the league believed to have been lately adjusted at Vienna. But for this obstacle it is not improbable that the Czarewitch would have signalized his accession by at least tendering his aid to the one power upon the Continent which has grave osses to retrieve, and which joins great fiscal to great military strength.

Whether republican France could have been tempted by the promise of success to forsake her policy of peace, is very doubtful. While the control of her affairs remains in the hands of such men as GREVY and Waddington and perhaps we ought to add GAMBETTA, there is little likelihood that an alliance with Russia against Germany would have been sanctioned without prolonged reluctance and debate, even though Austrian neutrality should have been deemed assured. Yet it is vain to deny that such a war undertaken under favorable conditions would gratify a wide spread and vehement wish of the French people, and to forego an occasion of regaining Alsace-Lorraine would be found a grievous load to carry by any Ministry or any party.

The knowledge that operations looking to the vindication of the national prestige and its territorial integrity might be concerted at any moment with the great northern empire, would prove a dangerous weapon in the grasp of the extreme Radicals or of the Bonapartist faction. It may be questioned whether the prudent attitude of the moderate Republicans, now in power, could have been maintained in presence of the indignation engendered by the sight of precious opportunities wasted, and inflamed by the clamor of hot-headed partisans. The chance of recovering Alsace-Lorraine, however, will be doubtless recognized as necessarily deferred, so long as the combination arranged by BISMARCK and ANDRASSY shall

be loyally carried out. In the efficiency, if not in the volume, of their military force, the Austro-German alliance would be materially superior to the Russians and French, and they would enjoy decisive advantages of position. We may add that no diversion could be reasonably looked for on the part of the French from the Italian kingdom. The House of Savoy finds it hard enough to steer its course be tween the relentless pressure of the cierical faction and the infuriated outbursts of the laboring population. It will probably ask nothing better than to be counted out of the next European quarrel.

An Important Milk Convention.

Provided he has a strong taste for it, there s no occupation more interesting and more diverting to the mind of a man who is wearled with the conflict of life in a townor who seeks occasional relaxation after its turmoil, than that of attending to the culti vation of the soil and improving and embellishing a country place. Great merchants and lawyers and politicians in all times have revelled in this engrossing work, and found in it delightful relief for their jaded faculties. We need not, therefore, be surprised when we read of Mr. TILDEN wandering over his acres at Greystone, and intently occupied with the gathering of his crops and the observation of his gardens and his hothouses. Mr. GLADSTONE, like the late Dr. GREELEY, seeks rest for his brain after his speeches and his literary labors in the felling of trees with an Ameri can axe, the best balanced axe made any where, and Prince BISMARCK is a new man when he can escape from Berlin to enjoy the sight of his broad fields in company with his dogs. CINCINNATUS, indeed, did not display a taste peculiar to him when he re turned to the plough after wielding the sword and the sceptre.

These thoughts are provoked by the circumstance of the assembling of a milk convention in Westchester County on Tuesday Some of the men engaged in it are widely known in politics and society, and they have long cut a more or less important figure before the public. But they were probably never engaged in a more congenial task and certainly never in a more useful one to the public, than that they undertook the other day. It was their object to get a regular supply of pure, unwatered milk to New York from the grazing regions of the State. Both babes and grown men and women are even more interested in the sucess of their efforts than the milk farmers themselves, who wish to escape the extertions of middlemen and obtain a direct de livery of the product of their dairies to the great city which furnishes the demand.

Prominent in this milk convention at Ka onah was the Hon. JOHN JAY, who is proud of his descent, is rich, and has had a good leal to gratify his vanity in a political direction since the day when opposition to slavery became popular at the North. He has been President of the Union League llub, Minister to Austria, member of the Committee to investigate the Custom House and general adviser and critic of the Repubican party. However he may have performed these functions, we have no fault to find with the resolutions he introduced at the Katonah meeting, and we are glad they were unanimously adopted. They provided for the appointment of a committee of three o consider the feasibility of the direct de livery in New York of pure dairy and farm products, without the necessity of the goods passing through several hands, and the consequent loss to the farmers, the high prices to the consumers, and the inevitable

dangers of adulteration. If the committee shall be able to secure hese ends, both the farmers and the city people who drink the milk and eat the other produce will be the gainers, provided the farmers themselves do not water the milk and play other bad games on the consumers. For Mr. STRONG, one of the members of the onvention, contended that the cause of the glutting of the market and the consequent unremunerative prices to the producers was the increase in the number of the milk cans due to the addition of water at the farm it-"The best judges," said Mr. STRONG, estimate the adulteration of milk on the whole supply at five per cent. If the farm ers would cease adding water to their milk. the reduced supply would give them a more profitable market." So here we have another instance of greed overleaping itself. We pay both for water from the farmer's pump and water from the milkman's hy-Irant when we buy our milk, while not only we but the original dairymen also suffer

from the fraud. Another member of the convention was the handsome Col. WILLIAM JAY, the son of JOHN, who is so well known as one of the eleverest whins in the Four-in-Hand Club Though doubtless much interested in the acceedings, he took no further part in hem than recording his vote for his father's resolutions. Mr. JOEL MARBLE, the father of Mr. MANTON MARBLE, remarked that while in town his son was not content until he got a supply of genuine, unadulterated milk sent to him by express. Dr. HEATH said it was estimated that the quantity of water added to our milk was at least twenty-five per cent., and that \$12,000 a day was counselled sovereign of course, would care | paid for the water in this city. Judge Ros-

ERTSON cannot be Governor this time, but he deserves thanks for lending his voice and his vote to secure for the city the boon of pure milk, so far as Mr. JAY's committee

may be able to bring it to us. It is gratifying to find these men engaged in so good a cause at this time, when the State is rent with political discords.

Skill with the Rifle.

When nineteen riflemen, out of thirty-two competing, make more than two hundred points out of a possible two hundred and twenty, it must be considered the best marksmanship on record. Yet this was done in the Creedmoor long-range match, just ended. The best eight scores footed up a grand total of 1,677 out of a possible 1,800 points, which is a much better record than was made in any of the international contests. Mention has been made, heretofore, of the increasing interest taken throughout the country in rifle practice Especially has it developed among the members of the National Guard regiments There was hot competition among them in the recent contests at Creedmoor, and the fact that the prizes won were evenly distributed in ferent parts of the State attests that this interest has extended to all parts of its boundaries. The guardsmen from Broome, Cayugn, and Onondaga counties shot quite as well as the New York and Brooklyn regiments, and outdid the men in the regular army.

It has been urged against long-range shooting that it is not practical, that the real hunter scorns to take the positions adopted by the riflemen, but shoots off hand at his game. Very many humorous things have been said about the marksman of the plains twisting himself out of shape to get a crack at an antelope or a grizzly. The two kinds of shooting are not to be fairly compared, for the men do not shoot at anything like the same distances. The Creedmoor rifleman aims at a target more than half a mile away in the latter part of his match. What hunter could draw a bead upon game at that distance with any hope of hitting it? or where is the ranger from the plains who could put a bullet into a Creedmoor target at 1,000 yards, off hand, with his trusty rifle? There are not nineteen men on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains who could equal the performances of the nineteen who made the big scores at Creedmoor without first adopting the same methods of practice, but there are probably a thousand men who at 300 yards can put a builet through a wild turkey nineteen times out of twenty, off-hand position. Either feat requires great skill, but one is incomparable with the other The Creedmoor men do not pretend to be hunters. With them shooting is a pastime. The range is within easy reach, and the skill required to insure accuracy fascinates and amuses. There is, however, much practice in off-hand shooting at Creedmor. It is encouraged among the military regiments, and prizes are given for excellence in it. The number of expert off-hand, short-range marksmen is legion when compared to the men who can make half a dozen consecutive bull's eyes at more than half a mile distance, even though the latter are permitted to

artificial rest. This Creedmoor practice is an excellent thing for our National Guardsmen. Let alone the making of bull's-eyes, it familiarizes them with the use of weapons. Hunireds of men trudged off to the war who hadn't fired a gun in all their lives, and who were afraid of their musket until they became accustomed to it. The State's defence is in its militia, and the better marksmen the soldiers are the better the defence will

take any position without the use of an

The hold of the SHERMAN family on HAVES is so complete and yet so careful that a SHEB-MAN goes with him even when he takes a pleasure trip.

It did not seem likely that Mr. MARSHALL JEWELL of Hartford would turn up among the HANT boomers. He is essentially a courtier but even courtiers as a rule do not enjoy being icked. The last few months he spent in the GRANT Cabinet cannot have been very agreea ble, by all accounts. No man who has risen from the tanyard to stand before Czars likes seing called a "little bobtail clam Yankee, Moreover, Mr. JEWELL's exit from the Cabinet as we remember it, was more rapid than dignifled. Yet he is reported as saying that the Republicans of Connecticut are solid for GRANT. Personally, of course, he would prefer som one else, but he cannot shut his eyes, to the fact

hat GRANT is the first choice of his State. If this is the fact, it is a particularly discredit able fact for the Connecticut Republicans. They have half a dozen men in their own State, any one of whom is much fitter to be President than GRANT. JOE HAWLEY was as brave under fire knows more about American institutions, has ore personal dignity and finer manners, and noreover, can make a speech. Why do not the Republicans of Connecticut boom for Joe? Even Marshall Jewell himself, albeit not the visest of men, is a handsomer man than GRANT and would make a better and cheaper Presi-

Readers with a bent for psychological investigation will get the full worth of their dollar at the walking match. After studying the faces around them, as intent and hard as those that ooked down on the gladiators from the benches of the Colosseum, let them turn their gaze in ward and analyze, if they can, the queer fascination which the spectacle of this stolid human suffering has for them, no less than for their

neighbors. It will not be time wasted. We learn with interest that the citizens of Tarrytown have as good as decided to invite heir Westchester neighbors to join them next year in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the capture of Major John André. Perhaps they will invite Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD to delive.

the oration. An amicable difference of opinion has arisen between the Mobile Register and one of its constituents. A fortnight ago the Registe emitted a very mild, tentative editorial boom for Senator BAYARD, remarking that his nom ination for the Presidency would please the ndependent voters of the North and West, as well as his admirers in the South. Thereupon Mr. T. C. DE LEON addressed to the Register etter of expostulation and warning. The bur den of it was that the South had suffered enough from sentimental politics in the past that she should not prematurely pin heraelf to he sleeve of any candidate for the nomination; that as a matter of fact Mr. BAYARD was not as strong at the North as either Mr. THUR MAN or Gen, HANCOCK; in fine, that the South had better wait and see. Our Mobile conter porary compliments the literary style of Mr. DE LEON's letter, but dissents from his conclu sions, maintaining that Southern Democratic newspapers may as properly express their preferences as Northern Democratic newspa

pers. The parks of New York are the property of the people of New York. They belong to all the people equally. The poorest man in the city has exactly the same right in them as the richest man-as Mr. Cynus W. Field, for in-

It has often seemed as though the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks thought these pleasure grounds belonged to them. They have not only given themselves

the airs but undertaken to exercise the rights of ownership. They have actually given away so far as it lay within their power, a portion of

the people's property to a private corporation. It is high time the Commissioners should ge rid of the notion that they are the proprietors of the parks. They are merely the people's servants, hired to look after the people's property, to keep it in repair, to improve and beautify it as they have the means; above all, to preserve it intact.

The Commissioners had better think of this

With Tuesday's overwhelming victory at Hoboken the Irish cricketing team closed its unbroken career of triumph in New York State and marched off to new fields. It would be agreeable to say suspended instead of closed, for though local pride is not flattered by the easy onquests gained over the best teams of the city and State, yet the display of good cricketing by the visitors would make its repetition here i pleasant prospect. The capacity of the Irish team was evidently underrated, at first, when the St. George's Club undertook to meet it on even terms; but the mistake was not repeated and the succeeding triumphs were won against olds, making them the more meritorious To-day the Philadelphians, if the weather per mits, will try conclusions with these skilful cricketers, playing eleven to eleven. There is some reason for this, since a picked Philadelphia eleven fully held its own against the famous Australians last year. Still, it will not confidently count on defeating this Irish team which is individually so strong, and has had so more practice together than the eleven made up from the various Philadelphia clubs One of the odd features of the match will be that of the four NEWHALLS playing against the four Hones-making it quite a family affair on both sides.

Various reasons are assigned for Weston's onckwardness in the pending walking match, but none seems so plausible as the fact that he hasn't Sir Joun here to inspire him. If he had only had Sir John to encourage his early efforts and to occasionally put a century on him, per haps he might never have fallen behind so far. But, of course, it is too late to remedy this now. for Sir John couldn't very well be sent across by cable.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Democracy of this city ceased to be harmonious about the time it began to be powerful. As long as there were no spoils there was nothing to divide about and no plunder in the hands of the leaders with which to corrupt the conventions or grease the machine. Mr. William B. Mann's extreme unpopularity gave them years ago the District Attorney's office, and Mr. Furman Sheppard and his Democratic successors have nurged and purified the place of the corruption and fith accumulated under the Republicans. The Democrats have taken nothing but honor in that quarter. They have also been well and honestly served in other departments-notably in the Comptroller's; but in the Sheriff's office they have been to the last degree unfortunate A man elected as a Reform candidate has made probably the worst officer the county ever had. Beside his administration, the administration of his Republican predecessors appear decent and respectable. He collected around him gang who waxed fat and aggressive on the plunder of the office, seized the organization of the party, and converted it into a Machine, which rolled over all protesting voters and ground

them to powder. An attempt was made to remedy the condition of things by a revision of the rules, but it was soon found that The Machine worked as smoothly and as relentlessly under the new rules as under the old. Then came a revolt without regard to rules or regularity. A new County Committee was formed outside and in dependent of the organization. It was believed that this new committee represented the uncor rupted masses. It promised a ticket to be voted for in November, and so did the gang. A split in Philadelphia would inevitably swamp the State ticket, which this year is not only perfectly unobjectionable, but stands every chance of an election, barring this shameful

local trouble. And now the non-officeholding and nonoffice-seeking Democrats of Philadelphia display a spirit which, it is to be hoped, may be come contagious and spread elsewhere, to the regeneration of party politics. They called a mass convention in Horticultural Hall, and, ignoring the rival organizations, nominated a ticket which is everything that it should be, The Chairman of that meeting will announce a committee to conduct the campaign. Both th outstanding factions will endorse the nominees and accept the government of the new Committee, which from that hour becomes the regdar organization of the party.

This completes the revolution. The County Committee can have no reason to resist it, for it is the consummation of their work; and if The Gang shall stand out, they will necessarily be stripped of every vestige of power, and will e fortunate if they have enough left to make hem worth purchasing by the enemy, to whom they naturally belong.

SLEEP ENDING IN DEATH. The Remarkable Case of Robert Musterman

who slept for a Week and Died. Robert Musterman of Fiatlands, L. I., who ent to sleep on Wednesday a week ago and could not be awakened, died yesterday morning st2 o'clock. Muster-man, who was a native of Germany, and about 29 years of are, was employed by Tax Collector Haisley of Flatlands to de work about the farm. Being extraordinarily strone, he was able to do the work of two ordinary men majoring was in the habit of drinking a creat deal of strong liquor after his day's work. On Wednesday night of last week Mosternan retired to locd at 10 o'clock. On Thursiay morning, as he had not arise as usual, Mr. Baisley went to his room to awake him. Musternian had the appearance of a man in a sound sleep, and Mr. Baisley shows him roughly, but equal not awake him. Dr. Howersby of East New York and the externitives without effect. On Friday Br. Ingraham of Fathiash was called, and he, too was unified to the first of the strong of the control of the strong of the str ands to do work about the farm. Being extraordinaril

The Massachusette Prohibitionists.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.-The Rev. Daniel G. Eddy Hyde Park was nominated for Governor; David ? skillings of Winchester for Treasurer; Jonathan H. Orne of Manthelmal for state Analitor, and Samuel M. Fair field of Malden for Attorney deniera! By a rising out title animated discussion, women were invited to co-portate with the Production party.

Madrid, Sept. 24.—Three slaveholders, owners 4,000, 1,200 and 800 slaves respectively, have emane

Emancipation in Cuba

pated them, and contracted with them for their service, for flav years, and other slaveholders intend tollowing their example. Several Doutties are resolved to move in the Cortes the immediate abolition of slavery in Caba without indefinity to the daveowners. French Politics. Parts, Sept. 24.-M. Hervé, editor of the Soleil,

leading Orieanist, has written to the Count de Cham and declining to attend a banquet in henor of the Count rathday on the 20th inst. The letter is regarded as an decay declaration that the town of the Orieanists and persistents to a country.

King Alfonso's Marriage, MADRID, Sept. 24.-It has been decided that he Spanish representative at Vienna shall officially ask he hand of the Archdochoss Maria Christine in mar-rage with King Altonase, instead of Señor Canovas del 'astillo going on a special mission for that purpose.

Courtney and Hanlan. MAYVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 24.-Courtney and reach Johnson arrived to-day. Courtney, not having een consulted in regard to a postponement, strongly ob-cts. He has sent Brishot to Toronty to protest. Hanian ill arrive to-morrow. It is said that he will not accept himself challenge, but will return the Spoinna's Chall

John Sherman's Campaigu.

John Sherman has been charged with the we crime of scaling out his "house" speeches; oriment stamped envelopes, Some stalward organ or denied the charge, but the Detroit For Presecond to tend with a positive and insensive in the Capy of Mr. Sherman's Ohio speech which the Capy of Mr. Sherman's Ohio speech which the distribution of the Capy of Mr. Sherman's Ohio speech which the Capy of Mr. Sherman's Ohio speech which child the Ohio was enclosed in an official enveloping two official life enveloped in an official eventual caps. There is an object to an object of the cap but official eventual captures.

A WALL STREET MAN OUT WEST. ord Bunraven's Estate in Colorado-A Fashtanable Hammer Resort in the

Rocky Mountaine. ESTES PARK, Colorado, Sept. 12 .- About midway between Denver and Cheyenne, on the Colorado Central Railroad, lies the little village of Longmont. It is the centre of a small but pros perous farming district, and a station for Ester Park, the well-known shooting reservation of Lord Dunraven. Longment might be a comfortable place for the farmers to transact their pusiness at, but it is a miserable hole for any body else to get into. The St. Vrain Hotel, to which we were directed, contained absolutely nothing except a register book and an immens quantity of bedbugs. The cook and all the servants had struck and left the place, and the landlord had departed in search of fresh help It is to be hoped, however, that things will improve soon, for the greater part of the village was burned down a few days ago, and the St. Vrain Hotel and its bugs were among the first to be reduced to ashes.

Longmont is a place fairly demonstrating how easy it is for any steady, hard-working man to gain a competency in Colorado. The farmers round the village are uncommonly well off. Dairy produce and the raising of vegetables, for both of which they have an excellent market all along the Colorado Central road give them incalculable advantages over the farmers of the grain-growing States, the products of which are so uncertain and fluctuating in price. The man who runs the stages to Estes Park is reported to have already accumulated a fortune. The station master here earns more than many a United States Consul abroad, or officer of the army or navy. Apart from being a station master, he is a telegraph operator, a farmer in a small way, and runs a kind of merchants' transfer company besides. He acknowledges an income of twenty-five hundred a year, with house free, all the coal and oil he wants to burn, and all the land he can use for domestic purposes. But, of course, the man has to work hard. Upon seeing him milking a cow, I asked him how it came that he was doing such work himself. "Because I don't believe in keeping help.

was his answer. "As to my wife, she considers milking not a fit occupation for a lady. She would rather go without milk." And off he went to wire my despatch.

Estes Park, which is situated about 35 miles northwest of Longmont, is the most com-fortable piece of wilderness I have ever come across. It is situated upon a plateau some 7,500 feet above the sea level, consequently some 1,500 feet below timber line. Protected on all sides by high peaks and naturally irrigated by a number of mountain streams, it is uncommonly rich in vegetation, and is not only capable of sustaining thousands of head of cattle but, with a little effort, one can raise any kind of grain and vegetables. The whole estate consists of 15,000 acres, and is the property of joint stock company in which Lord Dunrayen has the controlling interest. The origin of the creation of this estate was

purely accidental. Some years ago a young officer of the Seventeenth British Lancers. Theodore Whyte by name, son of the Colonel of the Seventh Hussars, became weak in health, had to leave the Queen's service, and to come in search of change of air to Colorado. Being passionate sportsman and horseman, he went straight to the northern part of the State. He met here a kind of anchorite by the name of Estes, who had ran away during the civil war to avoid the chances of being drafted, and had ever since lived here. He bought from him his little settlement, preëmpted and surveyed some more land, and thus formed a nucleus of the estate which has since become known as Estes Park. Lord Dunraven, who was frequently visiting this section of the country or shooting expeditions, was interested in the young sportsman's projects, and, with some of his friends, supplied the capital necessary for the development of the property, which remains inder the management of Mr. Whyte, and is step by step becoming entirely self-supporting It has grown to be quite a fashionable summer resort for wealthy Eastern families, while it the autumn a number of Englishmen flock here for sporting purposes. All this brings money in, but still larger profits will be derived from the breeding of English cattle upon the estate Over 2,500 head have already been sold this year in one block.

As far as shooting goes, Estes Park prope has a far greater reputation than it deserves. It is too much improved and too much fre quented now for the game to live upon it, and there is actually no shooting to be had nearer s away in the wilderness of the Middle and North Parks. During our daily rides over the estate, all we have seen were one or two mountain sheep. Not a grouse, not an ik, not an antelope has been heard of. Mr. Whyte says, however, that it is too early in the season, and that in winter big grizzly bears are playing snow balls, and elk and deer are carous-

ing on the lawn fronting the hotel. In regard to the mountain sheep, which is extremely popular in Colorado, it should be remarked that this animal is misnamed. It is simply a big wild goat. A similar animal, of omewhat smaller size, is to be found in the Pyrenees and in the Tyrol Alps, and is not much thought of as an article of food. During the Carlist war in Spain, wild goats were occasionally distributed for rations, but the soldiers preferred any other kind of meat, including salt pork. Thoroughly soused and properly cooked, a steak of Colorado mountain sheep is entable, but it contains none of the elements which would entitle it to be considered a deli-

Truly speaking. Estes Park is no longer a shooting reservation, but a shooting station, whence expeditions further into the country can be conveniently arranged. The hotel is not open after October, but both Lord Dunraven and Mr. Whyte have extremely well-appointed cottages, and there is a large ranch house which an accommodate a large number of sportsmen. The stables are kept in a thoroughly English style, and there are horses enough in them to it out a squadron of cavalry.

As a summer resort Estes Park is delightful.

The air and the scenery have something peculiarly refreshing about them. Gouty, consump tive, rheumatic, dyspeptic men and women find speedy relief here without having recourse to any other treatment than gossiping on the pingga, riding, flirting, and playing whist or penny poker. The quaint attractions of the place are so great that people who came here for a day or two. "just to have a look at the place," remained for weeks. The social elements at the hotel are almost entirely Eastern French is spoken quite as much as English, and the tunes of Offenbach and Lecoqure as

and the tunes of Offenbach and Lecoq are as familiar on the piazza and in the parior as those of Verdi and Rossini.

A great deal of the success of this year's scason at Estes Park is due to an old New Yorker-Alex, Stetson, formerly of the Central Park and the Astor House. He came to Chorado to get rid of his gout, and was induced by Mr. Whyte to take charge of the hotel. In a tew weeks he made of it the only really excellent hotel to take charge of an boast of. Not only are the cooking, provisions, and where excellent and the table lavishly shappied with imported delicacies, but the manner in which the hotel is conducted makes everybody feel as if he was living at home in his own social circle. Stetson takes inst as good care of his male guests as Mrs. Stetson of the badies. The sets are temberly attended to, the flirts are materially assisted, everybody is made happy, and an atmosphere of good fellowship pervades the whole place in spite of the presence of some of the stiffest elements of New York and Beston society. They seem to succumb to the contagion of general jovality and to the influence of rarified and vivilying air.

deneral joviality and to the influence of rarifled and vivilying air.

Lord Dunraven has missed a Freat deal by going North before visiting his estate. He would have found here a number of ladies whose horsemanship, pistoi shooting, billiard playing, and pienic accomplishments cannot be surpassed in England.

Ricolo

Preserve the Harber. The Pilot Commissioners have appealed to

the public for aid in their efforts to preserve the harbor. Four inspectors of the harbor and larger appropriations are asked for. They desire to have the harbor surveyed by tien. Newton or the Coast Sarves, is decide the harbor line can be filled without near to The attempt to seize certain shocks and parts of the tien by private persons is strongly approximation of all of the persons in the provide separation durping question is fully discussed separation of asker iron other garings is recomit. reporation of ashes from other garriage is recommended.

An interested model of a ressel for conveying the refuse
to we as recommended.

ASKING FOR \$3,558,200.

Economy not yet Practised by the Board of

The Board of Education considered yes terday the report of the Finance Committee that \$3,558,200 is needed for expenses next year. The estimate is \$158,200 in excess of last year's. Each item was read separately. Commissioner Wickham moved to amend the orig inal motion by asking for an appropriation of

missioner Wickham moved to amend the original motion by asking for an appropriation of \$3,400,000, the same as that of last year. He said that of last year's appropriation there is: balance of \$65,000 unexpended, and be had no doubt that, when the expenditures of the present year are made up, there will be a like amount left over, to be added to 1880. He be lieved that, if the Board asked for an excess, it samount would be cut down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. Walker seconded Mr. Wickham's amendment, and added that, for his part, he would be glad if the amount could be cut down to \$3,000,000. "Economy," he said, "had to begin somewhere, and it's idle to look for it in this Board." He referred to the estimate of building accommodations last year, and compared the seating capacities in the schools with the number of registered pupils, and said: "I find that there is an actual seating capacity for 42,000 more pupils than are actually on the school registere. This is accounted for by the fact that parents are allowed to select heir schools; and you will find children travelling two miles or more on the street cars to attend a favorite school. Another trouble seems to be that the schools are created for principals instead of for pupils. This is the case in the Thirteenth street school, where the seats are not half filled, and the pupils are running off to other schools." Mr. Wickham's motion was lost by a vote of 15 to 20. The original motion for adopting the report was then carried.

THREE OFFICES TO BE FILLED

necessors to the Incumbent Excise Commis

sloners to be Appointed. The Court of Appeals has decided against William H. Stiner in his suit for reinstatement in the office of Excise Commissioner. On the 7th of April, 1873, Mayor Havemeyer and the Aldermen appointed three Excise Commission ers for a term of three years from May 1 of that year. They were appointed under the Excise

year. They were appointed under the Excise law of 1870. Commissioner John B. Voorhis resigned on the 5th of November, 1874, and Mr. Stiner was appointed to serve out the unexpired term which ended on the 1st of May, 1876. Under the same law Mayor Wickham and the Aldermen in 1878 appointed three Commissioners, Mayor Ely and the Aldermen in 1878 filled the vacancies caused by the flight of Owen Murphy and the resignation of Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.

George W. Morton appealed to the Superior Court in November, 1878, to be reinstated in that office from which Gov. Robinson had removed him. Justice Seigwisch decided that Excise Commissioners were charter officers, and that Mr. Morton should have been removed by the Mayor and Governor in the manner provided by the charter of 1873. Thereupon Mr. Stiner began his suit for reinstatement. His counsel argued that if the Excise Commissioners were charter of office was six years.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the

ers were charter officers their term of office was six years.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the Excise Commissioners are not charter officers, and that Mayors Havemerer. Wickham, and Ely took the correct view of the law in appointing them under the law of 1870.

This decision puts out of office George W. Morton, Philip Markle, and Richard J. Morrison, the incumbent Excise Commissioners. Mayor Cooper will nominate to the Aldermen at their first meeting successors to those three Commissioners.

ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

Workingmen Preparing to Arraign the Gov-ernment in Mass Meeting. LONDON, Sept. 24 .- The notice of a five per centum reduction in the wages of the cotton operatives at Wigan, affecting from eight to ter thousand persons, will expire to-day. The question of a strike or the acceptance of the proposed reduction has been referred to the parent union at Manchester, and work will be sus pended until its decision is made known. The operatives at Ashton will ballot to-day to decide whether they shall yield to the masters' terms or continue on strike. The mill owners at Oldham express satisfaction with the result of the short-time movement, which they declare has reduced the price of raw material at Liverpool. The workmen at Consett, Jarrow, Stockton, and Hartlepool have struck against the award of Mr. Dale, the arbitrator in the great dispute in the north of England and Cleveland iron trade. his decision being that the wages of some spe-cial classes of operatives shall be reduced twelve and one-half per centum, instead of filteen per centum, as was claimed by the masters. Arrangements are in progress for a mass meeting in Hyde Park on Saturday part, to ar-range the Government for its recklessness and

neapacity.

Is there to be a New English Revolution ! From the London Times.

There are political and moral considera-tions involved in this (the English land) ques-tion as well as the purely commercial. It is a political consideration of very great moment that, while the aggregate population and gen-eral prosperity of these islands have been for many years steadily on the increase, the agri-cultural population has been decreasing. All over England our purely agricultural villages many years stondily on the increase, the agricultural population has been decreasing. All
over England our purely agricultural villages
are less populous than they were a few years
ago. . It is a moral consideration of
possibly more gravity that in the event of
the soil, property and power of this country
ever being monopolized by fewer and still
lewer hands, even by processes quite spontuneous and unexceptionable, there may arise
a fearful reaction. Revolutions do not proceed
by rule and logic. They are not even reasonable, and the more they are examined the less
they can be justified. They may have received
some impulse from philosophers and theorists,
but they are generally rude deliverances from
great facts, often the quiet growth of ages, that
have acquired tyrannic force and overweening
magnitude. There certainly would arise
damser to the State and Constitution of this
country if the number of landowners and tenant farmers should be very much diminished,
the aggregate population becoming meanwhile
men greater, and retaining its present taste
for rural scenes and occupations. much greater, and retaining its for rural scenes and occupations,

Tulmage's Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . When he case of Dr. Talmage is presented to the Long Island good, will the reverend gentleman be compelled, by celesiastical law, to appear with counsel and be trie over skain, or are the Brooklyn Presbyters to be tried for incompetency in not convicting him at drest? By the common law of the land, when an ordinary mental is acquitted by a jury of his reliew citizene, he can beyer to tried again for the same offence, but in the Church there is a same for the latter than the present of the same offence, but in the Church there may be dragged. Why make before which ministers now be dragged. Why make the control of the Dector on the rack at once, and samply the unitary limits of the Dector on the rack at once, and samply the unitary man in the proper Church discipling.

John Latimer. over sumin, or are the Brooklyn Presbyters to be tried for

Smoking on the Perryboats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The verage time of crossing the terries is less than ten mir ites. Why cannot men refrain from the indulgence ble for occupancy ! As it is now, less than a boat is in a fit condition for the use of people who can be cleanlines. It is generally the case of people the ladies colon is overcrowded, that and technic beautiful ladies and is overcrowded, that and technic prome invested and, while the so-called general color people persons pictly of vacants sats.

The forty of minary oversit to the majority of its customers to entirely rechibit snoking on the boots.

Buconary, Sept. 23.

A Dangerous Sidewalk. To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir; I wish to caw the attention of the officials who have charge of

ceping the sidewalks in repair to the dangerous condtion of the solewalk in front of a wager lot in I street, mar Worth street. It has been colling every day for many months. New it is absolited gerous for the children who are continually a under it, some of whom will be crushed to death not sicu repaired. A Nor

A Clear Case of Borrowing Trouble. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: According

the articles of agreement in the great race, if no com-editor makes 400 miles in the time, at it is race. Should ome object each accident prevent any one from accom-lishing the 400 miles, what disposition would be made (the gatz makes?

From the Bermit Free Press.

A Detroit restaurant keeper liangs out a sign in Free (1,4)s, and when the old leaters come around a shows them an axe and a venerable.

POLITICAL NOIES.

The Old one Democrats of the Twestii Assembly Bis rist, all Tampany men heretoice, have resolved to sup-our Edunson and Patter. The old Democrats of the Eleventh Ward are singing a amean in song in the chorus of Vote, vote, vote, and be in earn st, cell drive opposition from the field.

e'll drave apposition from the field. Lorder Robinson is the man, and electhins—sh, we can, It's mail only but your shoulder to the wheel? TRON NOTES.

In the Indianapole rail mill the workmen's pay has seen alwanced to here cent. The Ashtend tran tail of Baltimore, after a long rest, ins resumed work with 400 hands.

The old Superior rail mil of Pittsburgh, which had been idle for several years is rolling down tous of sleel rails for the Deliver and Ray Grando Railroad.

SUNBEAMS.

-Dr. Bock of Leipsic holds tea and coffee

ecountable for nervousness and previations.

—Cardinal Manning went from Liverpool expressly to christen the Duke of Nortolk's heir, the Earl f Arundel and Surrey

-The cost of living is very low in Melbourne. Prime meat is 4 to 6 cents a pound, and bread 1234 cents for a four-pound loaf.

-The statue of Montesquieu, to be creeted at Brede, the native town of the philosopher, is no ished, and will be publicly exhibited at Bordeaux

-Charles Bunker was accidentally killed while going to his wedding at Bellefontaine, Of was subsequently buried in his bridegroom cle -Mr. Hazard of Vancluse, R. I., gave a

lawn party to the spirits of his dead relatives. He says that among the guests were his late wife and daughter. -In consequence of the growing repudiation of the fez by Bulgarians and Roumelians the annual exportation of this headgear from Austria has tailen off by 600,000, and the trade is in despair.

-A young man in Paris won at the lottery we grand planes, which he sold for 10,000 france.

then he speculated on the Bourse. In a few weeks he had lost the last frame: then suicide followed. -Our esteemed but frivolous subscribes who writes to ask whether the Republican candidate for Governor is the Cornell of doom is hereby admonished

-The three policemen at a Miamisburg (Ohio) picnic tried in vain to prevent fighting. length they held a consultation, and resolved massmen as the assembly seemed to be divided into two hearly equal factions, to leave them to themselves. Two men were killed within an hour and seven wounded

that the occasion is too solemn for levity

-The Globe of Paris says that an American millionaire has ordered at Rome a copy of the status of St. Peter at the Vatican. That statue has o'ten been copied, though always in a miniature size; but the copy ordered by the American amateur is to be of the size of the original and of bronze, costing 100,000 france.

-Eighty-four political criminals were lately sent from Moscow to Siberia. From the Moscow prison to the railroad depot they were conducted in twenty-four carriages, each carriage being accompanied by two armed soldiers. Those sentenced to hard labor re in prisoner's garb, and were put in special wagons with solid iron frames and under the supervision of nu merous armed guardians. -The Globe reports that the Pope has

lately received an autograph letter from the clear, who offored to the Holy Father to protect the rights or the Roman Catholic elergy in Poland on the condition that the Pontiff, in turn, would exercise his powers over the Catholic clergy of Russia in inducing them to assist the Russian authorities in their struggle against the spread -The human race is in debt to the canine

race as regards life saving; the atories of kindness and sourage shown by the St Bernard and Newfoundland dogs are familiar to the world. Now the Paris Globe re ports a case of a man saving the life of a dec. The deg was swimming in the Seine, near the shore: suddenty it gave a complaining how! and began to sink; thereupon a man in full dress threw himself in the water and sucreeded in saving the dog's life.

-A resident in the County of Clare, Ireland, writes to the London Fines that people who know that county well consider that there are two Irelandsthat county well consider that there are two freiands— the Ireland they read of in the English papers, generally represented by a class who do not own property, and whose intolligence is warped by these extremely one-sided viewa, and the Ireland in which they live, where every day they meet affect onate people who are most grateful for their acts of kindness, and whose manners may vie with those of any nation on earth.

-Sir Garnet Wolseley, according to the Zululand correspondent of the London Stamberd, offered 10,000 head of cuttle for King Cetywayo, alive or dead. "It is difficult to believe," says the Standard, " that an English deneral can have sought to bring about the murder of a man who, be he what he may, is a crowned Kingrowned by our own hands-who has simply resisted the invasion of his country. It is certain that the real diffi-culties of our position will only begin with the destruc-tion of his power. When that iron rule is broken, what is to take its place ?"

-At the Brighton (England) Police Court. lately, a summons was granted against a street preachet for having caused a crowd of 200 or 300 persons to assem ble on the beach near the West Pier. It was stated that he went about dressed in sheenskins, calling himself "Elijah, the Prophet," and saying that he had in a visin received a mission to preach, and that he had ridden to heaven two or three times on a bicycle. The Bench also granted a summons, on the application of the preacher himself, who appeared in court in ordinary as ire, against a person for an assault.

-The first case under a new English prevention of crime act was heard at a London police court.
This statute obliges a licensed convict to report on the lat
day of every month at the nearest police station to his odgings his address and mode of life. For neglecting to do this the heense was revoked of William Lovett, wh was convicted of housebreaking in 1873, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision, and who was liberated on license in Jone

last. He was also sent back to penal servifude for the remainder of the term to which he was sentenced. -There is only one country in the world in which there are no illiterate people; it is the Sand-wich Islands. The population of the Islands is 58 000. They have 11 high educational institutions, 100 middle public schools, and 43 private schools. The put serve without remuneration; the committee appoint a general inspector and a number of sub-inspectors. The Government takes care that every person shall be able at least to read and write, and pursues energetically all

parents who neglect to send their children to school -At the outset of the Franco-German war Sagnier, son of a draper at Cette, France, enlisted in the Ninth Cuirassiers, which took part in the heroic charge at Weerth. After being twice wounded and impresent in Germany, he returned to France and became a whitesmith, but took to absinthe drinking to such a degree that he was put in a madhouse, which he left apparently cured. On Sept. 5 he was sentenced for robbing and as saulting two fadles visiting the tembs of their (rights in a cemetery, and he has further confessed to the murder of Mme. Delachanme, killed and robbed while kneeling at her sister's grave. He alleges that he was mad with drink, but the physicians deem him perfectly responsible.

-The difference in quantity between the office imported into this country and that sold is remarkable. Of thirty four samples of ground coffee lately analyzed, thirty-one were adulterated more ar-less, with chiccory. Roast corn was in twelve, and beans and potato flour in one. Chicory itsel is as oten adulterated as coffee. Horse chestnats, agorns wheat red earth, carrots, parsings, oak bark, tan, malocany saw-dust, and Venetian red enterfrequently into the compo-sition. A company which desicates constant in this city finds a market for its shells at the coffee mills, which grind and mix them with coffee. Peanuts and burnt sugar are also used for adulteration, and unground coffee is by no means exempt from foreign particles.

-It has just been revealed to startled England that the vicar of Highenden, Lord Scacousfield's country parish, is a ritualist. His lord-bin, about five years since, made a celebrated speech on the Poblic Worship Regulation act, in which he demanded the ritualistic service as the "mass in masquerade" in now he finds ritualism carried on in his own parish when at home, goes to this church once carry saiding The family seat is in the chancel. The view magnetic ored stoles and maintains the eastern position the communon table being covered with embraciers and the white on the affar are candles, a brosseries and all vases of flowers. As Lord Beaconstield has doubled his summal subscription from \$25 in 1877 in \$30 in 1879, at a prestuned be sanctions these things.

-James M. Steele, convicted of shooting at a man, was before Judge Gaines for white his at the las, Texas, and was asked what he had to see . The lide lowing dialogue ensued: Steele-I am a gentleman inf ancesters were gentlemen, and I did nething but what any other gentleman would have done under the stances. You have shown me no Justice. The Judge-The Judge-I didn't give you permission to take in 1981 manner. In all mys sperience as a Judge of thing business given me so much phasure as sentencing contactor ran-tentiary for seven years. Steele—Yes, and I have not pray the curse of heaven may descent upon a sentencing. that you will be same into the firstest $\mu(s)$ is the house I and I only tope that I will have the pleasure of more our roll.

-A panighlet published at Stockholm in Princh is attracting attention, the authors are erally attracted to the King of Sweden. The re-Russia, according to this muther, has advantable to kerson the Scand and of the Korkovan the Standard Contains the Sandard to the Standard Contains the Standard to the Standard to the Standard unless she also abandons the blea of securithis, in the extreme of the writer, will be her Runsia again embed or to serse Constanti-lish in real in the Walans, site would no ring the way with the formulable arms at in a struckle with Busica. These grow has has resimed work with 400 hands.

In the Jefferson, had car works, moulders pay has been advanced twenty five cents a day.

In the American Ivon Works, Philadelphia, a compromise has been effected with the stracers at histon cents.

Alvance. many that these fear natemainter-to ad and the Museurite empare." The author six